

Remarks

Claims 10-30 and 33 are pending. New claim 33 has been added. Support for the new claim can be found, for example, in previously presented claim 29. No new matter has been added.

Appreciation is expressed for the indication of allowability of claims 28-30. However, at this time the applicant continues to defer amendment of these claims until he has had the opportunity to traverse the Examiner's rejections.

Rejection of Claims under 35 U.S.C. § 103

Claims 10-27 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over DuFresne, U.S. Patent No. 5,835,712. The applicant respectfully traverses this rejection.

DuFresne neither teaches nor suggests a method including:

identifying a template within the data stream; [and]

searching a registration table, the searching programmed to locate department logic corresponding to the template;

as required by independent claim 10, and generally required by independent claims 22 and 23.

Regarding the "identifying a template within the data stream," the Examiner refers to column 4, lines 1-10 of DuFresne. The paragraph including those lines states:

The present invention further includes templates as a platform for implementing client-server transactions. In a preferred embodiment, a template is a hypertext form which includes a text area for entering source text such that the source can be edited and updated by accessing the template through any browser. Alternatively, the source can be inserted into a template through an electronic mail transfer. Each template further includes input fields for entering access control lists for specifying authorized users to read, write or execute the source in the template. Each template also includes an identification field for entering the template name. In a preferred embodiment, the templates are stored in a template database. The field names and corresponding contents of a template are stored in a content database. Both the template and content databases are controlled by the server of the present invention. Preferably, sources to all Web pages controlled by the processor of the present invention are constructed using templates. As previously mentioned, a source contains HTML tags and tag extensions of the present invention. The extensions

are directed to field names and corresponding field values. These values can be static but more often, they are variables, such as instructions, other tag extensions, URL's, or scripts. The values further can point to other templates.

Thus, while DuFresne does teach the use of templates and that source text “contains HTML tags and tag extensions,” the cited portion of DuFresne neither teaches nor suggests “that tags within the response data stream point to templates for specific applications” as alleged by the Examiner. Office Action of March 8, 2005, p. 2, no. 3. More importantly, the cited portion of DuFresne neither teaches nor suggests identifying a template within the data stream, as required by the applicant’s claim.

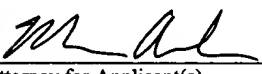
Regarding the “searching a registration table, the searching programmed to locate department logic corresponding to the template,” the Examiner refers to column 8, lines 1-67 of DuFresne. Column 8 generally describes the CGI scripts/programs, their use, and their purported deficiencies. See lines 1-56. Lines 59-67 essentially reiterate material already quoted above. Thus, although the Examiner may be correct when he states DuFresne “discloses that an appropriate database is accessed to fill in the template” (Office Action of March 8, 2005, p. 2, no. 3), the cited column of DuFresne neither teaches nor suggests searching a registration table, nor does it teach searching programmed to locate department logic corresponding to the template. The applicant respectfully submits that the Examiner’s comment evidences the fact that the cited portion of DuFresne does not teach the claim limitation.

Regarding the absence in DuFresne of “department logic,” the Examiner states “[i]t would have been obvious . . . to modify Du by specifying the specific application database as a department logic since the same functionality of accessing a particular web site is achieved.” Office Action of March 8, 2005, p. 3, ¶2. The applicant respectfully submits that the Examiner has failed to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness. In addition to the claim elements not taught or suggested by DuFresne as described above, the Examiner has not shown that there is some suggestion or motivation to modify DuFresne, either in the reference itself or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. The reference does not suggest such a combination, and the Examiner has failed to explain what specific understanding or technological principle

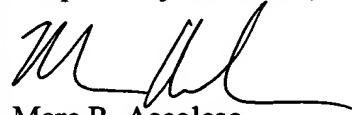
within the knowledge of one of ordinary skill in the art would have suggested the combination, as required by, for example, *In re Rouffet*, 47 USPQ2d 1453 (Fed. Cir. 1998).

Accordingly, the applicant respectfully submits that independent claims 10, 22, and 23 are allowable over DuFresne. Claims 11-21 and 33 depend from claim 10 and are allowable for at least this reason. Claims 24-30 depend from claim 23 and are allowable for at least this reason.

In view of the amendments and remarks set forth herein, the application is believed to be in condition for allowance and a notice to that effect is solicited. Nonetheless, should any issues remain that might be subject to resolution through a telephonic interview, the examiner is requested to telephone the undersigned.

I hereby certify that this correspondence is being deposited with the United States Postal Service as First Class Mail in an envelope addressed to: Mail Stop Amendment, Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA, 22313-1450, on <u>July 11</u> , 2005.	
 Attorney for Applicant(s)	<u>7/11/05</u> Date of Signature

Respectfully submitted,



Marc R. Ascolese
 Attorney for Applicant(s)
 Reg. No. 42,268
 512-439-5085
 512-439-5099 (fax)